
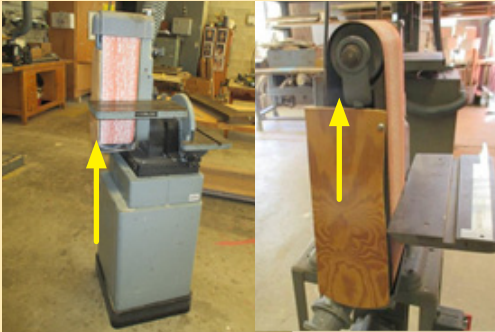
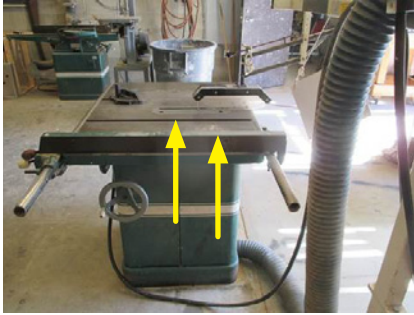
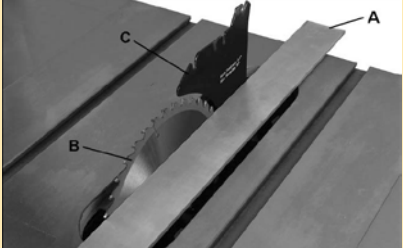


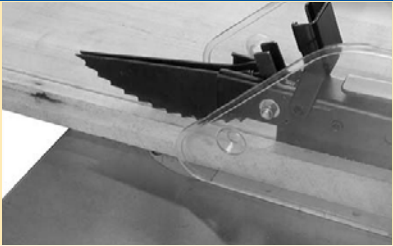






INSPECTION HISTORY

Woodworking Shop

The Department of Labor Standards conducted a safety inspection at a state agency in November, 2015. The following conditions were found which required corrective action. Use this "Inspection History" as a self-audit checklist in your own Woodworking Shop. Per 454 CMR 25.00, executive branch state agencies are required to comply with OSHA standards.

| Condition Observed | Photo | OSHA Regulation | Corrective Action |
|---|--|--|---|
| Band Saw: The machine guard could become loose during operation because the closure mechanism was broken. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(i)(1) Woodworking machinery | Repair or replace the closure mechanism. Ensure that a machine guard covers unused portions of the blade. Ensure the guard cannot unintentionally open during operation. |
| Belt Sander: Machine guard is missing. Pinch points are exposed. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(p)(4) Woodworking machinery | Provide a guard/cover to enclose the nip points, and unused portions of the sanding belt. |
| Circular hand-fed rip saw: Machine guard was not aligned to cover the blade. The table saw had been moved in the past year, and the guard was not re-aligned to cover the blade. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(c)(1) Woodworking machinery | Provide a guard that covers the part of the saw blade projecting above the table and above the material being cut; adjusts itself to the thickness of the stock; and rides on the material being cut. |
| Circular hand-fed rip saw: A spreader was not used on a hand-fed circular rip saw to prevent material from squeezing the saw blade or being thrown back on the operator. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(c)(2) Woodworking machinery | Install a spreader to prevent kickbacks, and to keep chips and slivers away from the back of the saw blade, where they might get caught by the saw teeth and thrown toward the operator. |

| Condition Observed | Photo | OSHA Regulation | Corrective Action |
|---|--|---|---|
| Circular hand-fed rip saw: Anti-kickback fingers or dogs were not located to oppose the thrust or tendency of a hand-fed circular rip saw to pick up the material or throw it back toward the operator. |  | 29 CFR 1910.219(c)(3) Mechanical power-transmission | Install an anti-kickback device for the saw operator during ripping operation. The claw-like gripping action of an anti-kickback device can reduce the potential for stock being thrown back at the operator. |
| Drill Press: An exposed part of rotating vertical shafting was not protected by a guard. |  | 29 CFR 1910.219(c)(3) Mechanical power-transmission | Enclose the rotating shaft with a self-adjusting guard or a non-rotating shaft. Also enclose the drill bit chuck attached to shaft. |
| Jointer: A hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting had a broken guard. The Spring was broken so it no longer retracted to cover the revolving knives. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(j)(3) Woodworking machinery | Repair the existing guard so that it automatically retracts to adjust to cover the unused portion of the revolving knives |
| Portable Grinder An abrasive wheel used on a vertical portable grinder (right angle head grinder) was not provided with a safety guard. |  | 29 CFR 1910.243(c)(3) Guarding of portable powered tools | Provide a safety guard so that the maximum exposed angle is 180°. The intent of the standard is to ensure that pieces of a disintegrating wheel will be deflected away from the operator. |
| Push sticks: Only one push stick was available. Different sizes of push sticks/push blocks are required dependent upon size of wood to be cut. |  | 29 CFR 1910.213(s)(9) Woodworking machinery | Provide push sticks or push blocks at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done. |